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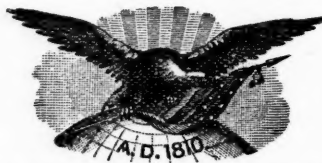
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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1891.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Senatorial uncertainty in Pennsylvania, so far as it existed, was resolved on Wednesday in favor of Mr. Cameron's succeeding himself. By a judicious application of persuasion and pressure at Harrisburg, the chairman of the Republican caucus of the House members, Mr. Baker of Delaware county, was persuaded to join in calling the joint (Senatorial) caucus on Wednesday at noon, instead of leaving it to a later date, and when the vote was taken there was a (superficial) unanimity in favor of Mr. Cameron's return. A few members did not attend the caucus, and of those who were present when it began some, including Mr. Taggart of Montgomery, and Mr. Coray of Luzerne, withdrew. But, as we had anticipated would be the case, there were not thirty who had the courage to remain absent and decline to vote for Mr. Cameron, and thirty was the smallest number with which it could have been hoped to defeat him. Mr. Taggart, Mr. Coray, Mr. Magnin of Delaware, and perhaps some others, acted with commendable courage and independence, but the great majority of the members have been so long accustomed not to think for themselves that they failed to see how absurd it is, in the present posture of political affairs, for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to send Mr. Cameron to the United States Senate for another term of six years.

OR, if they did see this, they had not the energy to act as the situation demanded. In a number of cases they could not so act, according to the statement attributed to Mr. Cameron, because they had given him, during the election canvass last year, written pledges that if elected they would vote for his return to the Senate. How many members there are thus pledged in writing does not yet appear, but there must be, unless the newspaper accounts are untrustworthy, a large part of the Republican members committed in this manner. It would be interesting to the people of Pennsylvania to know all the circumstances in relation to the matter, and we suggest to those gentlemen who appear to have the courage of their convictions that they ask the appointment of a committee of investigation in the House. It should ascertain (1) what members, if any, received aid in money, or other form of value, to secure their election, from Mr. Cameron or from some one acting in his behalf; (2) when, where, and from whom this aid was received; (3) what engagements were made by those who received the aid, with reference to their future action, in case of election, in the Legislature.

It is represented that the arrangements made were in the form of a contract, that its terms were specific, and that the written pledges were exacted as a definite and trustworthy equivalent for the pecuniary or other help which Mr. Cameron gave. A Washington despatch represents that he set off from Washington on Tuesday, with his valise packed with these "personal obligations." If these statements be true, it must be comparatively easy for a committee of investigation to get at the facts of the case.

THAT the action of the caucus settles the matter, and that Mr. Cameron will be elected without difficulty when the ballot is taken on Tuesday a week, is generally accepted and probably will prove to be the case. The difficulty of finding thirty independent members to break the Cameron majority is increased,—according to ordinary conditions.

We say, however, according to ordinary conditions. The times are not ordinary. There is a break-up in politics. It begins to be appreciated that old rules and old formulas do not hold good. It may be that the members of the Legislature, when they

find how strong the feeling of discontent is with the reelection of Mr. Cameron will be enough influenced by it to break the caucus conclusion. Mr. Cameron has some supporters upon whom he can depend, and who are sincerely attached to his political fortunes. But there are others who have no attachment to him whatever, and some of these may be compelled by their constituents, even now, to turn their faces toward the new situation of affairs, instead of burying their heads in the sand.

BUT we are obliged to take into account, when considering any possibility of Republican action against Mr. Cameron, the certainty that he would get help, if it should be needed, from the Democratic members. It may be set down as a fact that this contingency has been anticipated and provided for, and that his attitude on the Elections bill, and his close relations with Democratic Senators at Washington, with other considerations, have been estimated an entirely adequate reason for giving him one-third or one-half the Democratic votes in the House, if that number should be required. The Republicans who desire a different result are therefore between two fires.

IN other States the elections of the Senators are still mostly in doubt. New Hampshire is the one exception. The Supreme Court there decided unanimously that it had nothing to do with the making up of the roll of members of the House, and the clerk's roll, upon which a majority of names were Republicans, was therefore adopted without a contest. The result was that the Republicans organized both branches of the Legislature, on Wednesday, elected their candidate for Governor, (he had a plurality of the popular vote in November, but not a majority), and will elect a U. S. Senator in due time.

IN South Dakota, Illinois, and Kansas there is no positive indication, as yet, what the result will be. Perhaps it would be safe to anticipate that two of them will elect Opposition Senators of some sort, and that the Republicans may save one seat from the wreck. In that case their loss of seats would be four altogether, making a total change of eight, and leaving a Republican majority of six,—such as it is.

ON Monday, in response to an inspired call from the Senate, the President sent in a mass of correspondence which has passed between Secretary Blaine and the British Government, (Lord Salisbury writing to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister at Washington), on the Behring Sea question. Both parties propose arbitration, but on different subjects. Lord Salisbury desires to arbitrate whether Behring Sea is a *mare clausum*. Mr. Blaine thinks that is not the kernel of the question. On the contrary he says:

"The repeated assertions that the Government of the United States demands that the Behring Sea be pronounced *mare clausum*, are without foundation. The Government has never claimed it and never desired it. It expressly disavows it."

And then he explains that—

"The United States desires only such control over a limited extent of the waters in the Behring Sea, for a part of each year, as will be sufficient to insure the protection of the fur-seal fisheries, already injured, possibly to an irreparable extent, by the intrusion of Canadian vessels, sailing with the encouragement of Great Britain and protected by her flag."

And then he sets out plainly and explicitly what the United States will agree to arbitrate. The points in substance are these: What exclusive rights had Russia? Did or did not Great Britain recognize them? Were not these rights conveyed by Russia to the United States, in 1867? What are now the rights of the United States in Behring Sea, derived from Russia, or growing out

of the nature of the case? And finally, if the United States has rights such as it claims, how shall they be protected,—by a "closed season," etc?

This proposal of Mr. Blaine covers the gist of the matter. It is as broad as Lord Salisbury's contention is technical and narrow. Presuming arbitration to be appropriate, these are the real questions to be submitted to arbitrators. To arbitrate whether Behring Sea is a *mare clausum* would be a waste of time.

THE demoralization of the Republicans in the Senate was painfully exhibited on Monday afternoon, when Mr. Stewart of Nevada led the some-time expected movement to lay aside the Elections bill and take up the Financial bill, in the interest of Free Silver. The whole performance appeared, and still appears, to have been "a set up job," in which the "silver Senators," including Messrs. Quay and Cameron, made an arrangement with the Democrats to out-vote the regular Republicans. In the first place Mr. Morton, who was presiding, left the chair, and called to it, not a Republican, but Mr. Harris of Tennessee, a Democrat. Then Mr. Stewart made his motion, and Mr. Harris ruled against the efforts of Mr. Hoar to delay the proposed action. Then, when the vote was taken, eight Republicans voted with twenty six Democrats, to lay aside the Elections bill, while twenty-nine Republicans remained to go on record in the negative. Whether Mr. Morton was a party to the arrangement is not certain, but it looked as if he was.

Mr. Quay and Mr. Cameron voted in the negative, but no one regards this as a true representation of their attitude on the two measures. Their votes were "not needed" by the coalition, and neither could afford, at the moment, to publicly show themselves against the Elections bill. The state of feeling among the Republicans of Pennsylvania is such at present that it might have cost Mr. Cameron his seat, notwithstanding the commitments in writing of members of the Legislature.

MR. STEWART of Nevada, has the honor of sitting in the United States Senate for a State which is nearly disappearing from view. Years ago it was called a "rotten borough"; lately it has so shrunken as hardly to be a borough at all. The population of Nevada in 1880 was 62,266; in 1890 it had decreased to 45,761. This is less than the number of people in any one of thirty different counties of Pennsylvania,—less than the city of Reading, or Scranton. There are single wards in Philadelphia with more. Nevertheless, Nevada sends two Senators to the Congress at Washington.

THE present question in the Senate is, What will the new coalition do with Free Silver? It was agreed on Thursday that debate on the Finance bill should end on Tuesday, and the vote be taken next day. This brings the issue close at hand, and whether the Stewart free coinage amendment will be tacked on the bill must be determined very soon.

Undoubtedly, we think the amendment will be adopted by the Senate. The number of Republicans who will vote for it is large enough to insure its majority, unless there should be a considerable opposition from the Democrats, and there is no indication now but what substantially the whole of them will support it. Nor can it be easily beaten, we think, in the House. The probability is that within thirty days a bill providing for free silver coinage will confront the President, and require either his approval or his veto.

In the organization of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Republicans of the House made a new departure, showing an unusual degree of independence. They chose a Speaker from the "country," Mr. Thompson, of Warren, instead of Mr. Brooks of Philadelphia, who was understood to be "slated," and by this stroke they secured,—we suppose,—a fair make-up of committees. For the first time in a long while it is not likely that they will be revised by Mr. Quay, and it is to be hoped that they will not be by any one of the Bosses.

ANGLICAN HYMNOLOGY.—III.

IT is not surprising that the interest excited by the collection of "Hymns Ancient and Modern" should have led to the preparation of two hand-books.¹ It is surprising that both Mr. Biggs and Mr. Moorsom should have managed to tell us so little about its history. They both "stick to their text" in a provokingly impersonal way. Mr. Biggs does his work the better of the two, though by no means perfectly. He ignores many of the alterations by way of revision, which he sets out to indicate. He is very poorly informed as to the authorship of the hymns. The admirable index to the revised edition supplies much to correct and enlarge his statements on this point. Mr. Moorsom we take to be "a weak brother" of the Anglo-Catholic party. The weak brother is always detected by an over use of the party slang. The references to the ecclesiastical status of the hymn-writers are positively amusing in this respect. What would John Newton have thought of being classed as "a priest of the Anglo-Catholic Church"? Rev. G. H. Bourne is "of the Anglican branch of the Catholic Church." Of Matthew Brydges we read that "he left it and joined the Anglo-Roman schism." Of Robert Campbell that he "left the Scottish Church for the Roman;" while Caswall "joined the Anglo-Roman body," and Rev. H. Collins "joined the English Romans," whoever they may be; and Faber "left the Church of England for the Roman schism." Dr. Thomas Hastings is classed as "a dissenter in America," where there is no established Church to dissent from; while Miss Jane E. Lesson is "a Presbyterian and Irvingite," Rev. G. Rorison is set down as "of the Scotch Episcopal Church; the ancient Church of Scotland." This explains the classification of Sir Walter Scott as "of the Church of Scotland," which is an error in the sense in which Mr. Moorsom uses the term. Scott was a Presbyterian of the Kirk.

Although Mr. Moorsom has taken much trouble, and shows a considerable amount of hymnologic learning, he cannot be said to have made a satisfactory book. It is badly arranged: it is both defective and redundant; it is not always accurate. As he takes the authors by the historical succession, every translation makes a double appearance. He gives the original text from which translations were made, but no information as to the alterations made in any hymn or translation. Although himself a translator from the Greek, he knows no more than Dr. Neale did of the technical structure of the Greek canons. So he prints the Greek texts in the utterly misleading arrangements which Vorbaum employed in the third volume of Daniel's "*Thesaurus*," instead of that which the discoveries of Cardinal Pitra and the investigations of Christ and Paranikas have supplied us. If any one will compare the text of the original of Neale's "The Day of Resurrection" as he gives it from Vorbaum, with the same text on page 218 of Christ and Paranikas's "*Anthologia*" (Leipsic: 1871), he will find a vast difference.

In tracing the source or authorship of Latin hymns, he is generally correct. But it is late in the day for even an Englishman to ascribe the *Veni Creator Spiritus* of Rabanus Maurus to Charles the Great, or to call him Charlemagne; or to give "King Robert [II.] of France" the credit of the "*Veni Sancte Spiritus*;" or to follow Neale in ascribing the Alleluia Sequence to Gottschalk instead of Notker. But it is comforting to see that Anglo-Catholic scholarship, thanks to Dr. Neale, has got so far as to know the hymns of the Paris Breviary of 1735 are quite different from the primitive Latin hymnody, and to realize how far those of even the Roman Breviary have been changed by the Latin pedants of the Renaissance.

The hymns for children, including those relating to Baptism and Confirmation, number twenty-five in the new edition and seventeen in its supplement. It was the purpose of the compilers to prepare a children's hymn-book also; but finding that the work had been undertaken by Mrs. Carey Brock, wife of the Dean of Guernsey, they reached a "unanimous and unhesitating decision to abandon [their] long cherished intention to bring out a children's hymn-book," and to coöperate with her. Mrs. Brock's book has been before the public nearly a decade, and some pains have been taken to introduce it in America as well as in England. It is in the same spirit as "Hymns Ancient and Modern," and a good many hymns are identical, or by the same authors, although few translations have been found intelligible to children. Here

¹HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN for Use in the Services of the Church, with Annotations, Originals, References, Authors' and Translators' Names, and with some Metrical Translations of the Hymns in Latin and German. Reedited by Rev. Louis Coutier Biggs. Pp. xiv. and 348. London. 1867.

A HISTORICAL COMPANION to Hymns Ancient and Modern; containing the Greek and Latin; the German, Italian, French, Danish and Welsh Hymns; the first lines of the English Hymns; the names of all Authors and Translators; Notes and Dates, Edited by the Rev. Robert Maude Moorsom. Pp. xxiv. and 383. London: Parker & Co. 1889.

THE CHILDREN'S HYMN BOOK, for use in Children's Services, Sunday Schools, and Families. Arranged in the order of the Church year. Published by Mrs. Carey Brock under the Revision of Dr. W. Walsham How, Dr. Ashton Oxenden, and Rev. John Ellerton. London and New York. 1881. (420 Hymns).

[See articles in THE AMERICAN, Nov. 22, 1890, and Jan. 31, 1891.]

and there we come on the same vice of ingenious "mystical" allusions to Scripture facts, but, of course, not so often as in the larger work.

Of the rivals for favor with the constituency to which "Hymns Ancient and Modern" appeal, we can specify little more than the principal names. "The People's Hymnal" (1867) stands for a still more pronounced Anglo-Catholicism, as might be supposed for it being edited by Dr. Littledale, a Ritualist leader. Thus hymn 225, "Within the womb of Anna" and some others, makes a much closer approach to the cult of Mary and the Saints than Sir Henry Baker and his associates would have tolerated. It stands in sharp contrast to his "Shall we not love thee, Mother dear?" The book is rich in hymns and translations by Dr. Littledale, but many of these are accredited in the index by misleading initials. Sir Roundell Palmer—now Lord Selborne—issued his "Book of Praise Hymnal" a year later. It appeals rather to old-fashioned Churchmen than to Anglo-Catholics. "The Hymnary, a Book of Church Song," (1872), edited by W. Cooke and Benjamin Webb, is decidedly Anglo-Catholic, but differs greatly in its contents from its great rival. A more florid style and a more intellectual cast mark its selections (646 hymns), and there are many hymns by Dayman, Plumptre, C. Stuart Calverley, and the editors. Godfrey Thring's "A Church of England Hymn-Book" (1879) is moderately High Church, (669 hymns), and rich in his own hymns and those of Bishop How and Dr. Irons. He accounts for the absence of "one or two well-known hymns" as arising "from the fact of the compilers of 'Hymns Ancient and Modern' having, unlike other compilers and authors, refused to allow the insertion of hymns of which they hold the copyright." As they have two of his in their collection, this was hardly fair play. Lastly the "Church Hymns" (1881) of the S. P. C. K. represent a general and moderate type of churchmanship, such as that venerable society stands for. It is an admirable collection, (592 hymns) rich in the hymns of Mr. Ellerton, Bishop How, (one of the compilers), Dr. Monsell, and other modern writers, as well as in old favorites.

The musical editions of these books, and especially Dr. J. B. Dyke's setting of the "Hymns Ancient and Modern," represent a new departure as much as that in the literary field. On that we cannot enter. But we notice that Lord Selborne's book has been edited musically by John Hullah; the "Hymnary" by Joseph Baraby, and "Church Hymns" by Arthur Sullivan. The significance of such names will not be missed.

R. E. T.

BOOK ILLUSTRATION.

ONLY he who has attempted to illustrate a book appropriately and fully can know how difficult a thing it is. The work takes a great deal of time, much ingenuity, discriminating taste, very considerable knowledge of art and artists, infinite patience, and more money than those who would commonly do it best can usually spare. The illustration of a magazine is left wholly to the taste and intelligence of the artist, who may and generally does have his material,—photographs or sketches,—prepared and measured with exactness for the space it is to occupy. The insertion of plates, however, between the loose leaves of a book which was written with no reference whatever to portraits or pictures, is a far different undertaking. Perhaps my first experience may interest, if it do not suggest the avoidance by others of similar discouragements.

First of all, the selection of a book for illustration. Can you think of many you would care to fill with your valuable collections of engravings?—engravings, too, which are better and more convenient for examination within the covers of your portfolio. And then, can you get loose sheets? If you decide on a new book the publishers will furnish you with these, but if an old edition, out of print, you will need to take it apart with some care and with a view to the needs of the binder. Fortunately, I did not need to consider either of these questions, as I had before me a new volume and one peculiarly appropriate, I may say, exquisitely adapted, for generous and artistic illustration. I had about three hundred engravings to select from, of all sizes, and the book was an 8vo. I laid the volume on my table, placed the engravings in three piles for convenience of selection (I thought I already knew every head and where to find it), and opened the book. The first engraving,—surely not the least important, if the work was to be complete,—should be the head of the author, who, naturally, is to be the chief figure in his own pages. It is not in my collection, nor do I believe one exists. I might procure his photograph. Shall I write to him and ask him for it? Without a personal acquaintance? I have not the assurance. And if I had, it would take one, two, four weeks. The element of time here entered and I saw my vision of a work of art completed in one day vanish. But I made a note of it, selecting a long slip of paper, as it might be only one of many. I turned to page 1. The first name I met

with was that of Swift. Ah, surely I have his head, for do I not remember his classic features, his wig, his ecclesiastical robes? I searched with confidence. It was not there. Had I never possessed it? The great dean's portraits are not rare by any means, and it is strange that I overlooked it. But I can get it in New York. I know all the print shops there. I will write for it. Note No. 2. Emerson's name occurs next. Well, I am sure I have Emerson,—two or three of them. Yes, here are two, both excellent, but which is the best, for I will use that only. One,—the engraver's name is so obscure I cannot decipher it,—represents him as he appeared at forty, the other by Wyatt Eaton, Concord, July, 1878. Both shall go in; and I wish I had his features in boyhood, then the correlation would be perfect. Then, still on page 1, Metternich. A long search, without result. Note 3. Then Steele. Yes, I have Steele, but it is too small and is, besides, on a page with half a dozen other worthies. Note 4. I turn another page, to find that I have neither Chamfort, La Rochefoucauld, nor La Bruyère. Then on page 9 I find I need Sydney Smith and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and have them not. But as I turn, Dr. Holmes and Sterne and the poet Rowe are provided for—Sterne, with his boyish, cynical face, in robe of office, leaning on his slender, woman's hand; and Rowe, with Addison-like features in powdered wig, engraved by Ridley from a drawing by Corbould—a face which justifies his own observation, that "good nature is the foundation of all the virtues." I look in vain for the two Georges—Eliot and Sand, but I find Addison, engraved by Middleton from the well-known painting of Dahl; and Johnson, by Page, from Sir Joshua, of course; and two of Brougham, off and on the woolsack, both so benevolent of face as to belie the aspersions of the Edinburgh Reviewers; and Macaulay, by J. Sartain, from the painting by E. U. Eddis, in which his noble face is represented better than in any other. I soon began to find that the element of time had again entered, as the day was waning and my task had only begun. Ah, if it had really been a task. It was, on the contrary, a delight to place these immortal faces in their relative positions and to almost hear from their own lips the acutest, the wittiest, the most eloquent, the wisest of their sayings. To read the quotation while glancing at the face gave the former an added meaning; to read the profound remark from the half-boyish lips of Coleridge; the witty speech from the lisping tongue of Lamb, his face visible between a pair of candle-sticks opposite a black-letter tome; to see Gil Blas in the fine countenance of Le Sage; the Provincial Letters in the Indian-like Blaise Pascal; Penderennis in the genial, spectacled Thackeray; Wallenstein in the dreamy, thoughtful-eyed, handsome Schiller; Mephistopheles in the god-like head of Goethe; the King in Louis XIV.; the countless characters of Scott in his famous portrait by Leslie. And, for the purposes of this article, too many others.

I found, at last, that there must be a limit somewhere, and that no book of general quotation and anecdote could ever be fully illustrated. For instance, while engravings or photographs of comparatively modern authors may be obtained if intelligently sought for, those of former centuries, to whom allusion is often made in books best adapted to illustration, are extremely scarce or do not exist, while those of historic places, monuments, and the like, if they exist at all, are usually a part of volumes too valuable to be mutilated.

CHARLES C. MARBLE.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE movement in behalf of "University Extension" is unquestionably striking root in this country, as it has already done in England. The idea which underlies it,—that there can be a wider and more general education of adults, beyond university walls, and that this may be definite, systematic, and fruitful of results,—is beginning to be comprehended. We print elsewhere a very interesting and explicit outline of the plan as it is presented in the mind of Prof. R. G. Moulton of Cambridge, England, who is now in this country, aiding the work. In it the fuller and larger idea is made distinct, and the many suggestive data which are introduced will prove valuable to all connected with the undertaking.

* * *

THE work of University Extension which has been organized in the Middle States by the Philadelphia Society, (recently changed in name to the National Society), includes Columbia College, Princeton, Lafayette, Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Haverford, and the University of Pennsylvania. One hundred and fifty professors are thus secured who are available either as instructors of classes in the "local centers," or as teachers by means of the correspondence system. The latter system has been begun, and with remarkable prospect of success, the response from persons throughout the United States who desire to enjoy its advantages being unexpectedly large.

Local centers are now organized in this city and its neighbor-

hour at the following places: Wagner Institute, Spring Garden Institute, Association Hall, West Philadelphia, Camden, Frankford, Holmesburg, Germantown; and Norristown; and as many more are in process of organization. A circular is in preparation giving the full list of these centers, with details as to the courses of study, etc.

* * *

THE practicability of the "local center" method appears much more encouraging to many of those who at first doubted it. The system itself is simple and practical enough. There must be, first, a local committee, whose existence signifies an interest in the subject, and whose work is to collect a class, decide what courses of study shall be followed, and, by the sale of tickets, provide the means by which expenses shall be met. This done, the instructor enters upon his work. He lectures to the class, and he explains and enlarges his lecture, develops the topic, answers questions, gives help before and after it. The work is therefore not merely lecturing, it is in fact *teaching*, and the presumption is that in time those members of the class who persevere will be entitled to their university degree. In time, we say: it will take several years, necessarily, but what odds of that? How can a person do better than to avail himself, even if the work extends over a considerable part of his life, of such an opportunity of continued and systematic education?

* * *

IT seems after all that the vote of the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the question whether women may be admitted as delegates to the General Conference is decidedly in the affirmative. The impression had been that it was against them. The *Christian Advocate* prints returns from 337 districts, representing 1,531,634 church members. The total vote was 291,314, the number in favor of admitting women being 182,281, while those against it were 109,033. This is by no means a complete return; there are 158 districts, with a membership of 532,813, to be heard from; but the *Christian Advocate* considers that these are likely to be about the same in opinion. "The relative proportions of the vote," says that journal, "are about what we expected. From the beginning until now, we have stated to our friends, brother editors, and others, without regard to their views on the subject, that we supposed that the vote would be from three-fifths to two-thirds of the whole in favor of the admission of women."

It is necessary, however, to understand that this is not a settlement of the question. In fact, it settles nothing. The vote was merely an informal expression of opinion, and goes only for so much as it may influence public opinion. The proposed change, (abolishing the restrictive rule which allows men only to sit in the General Conference), "must be changed by the concurrent action of the General Conference and of the ministers of the Church voting in Annual Conferences upon the question. The ministers may begin, and then the succeeding General Conference can concur," or the reverse order may be followed. The *Christian Advocate* opposes the change: evidently it thinks women should keep silence in the churches, as they were directed to do in Corinth. But it is likely, we think, that in these days of Miss Willard's reign over so large a part of the American people, it will have to be "permitted unto them to speak," because Dr. Buckley and those with him can no longer keep them "in subjection," as the ancient law ordered.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE FUTURE.

AN EDUCATIONAL SPECULATION.

THE fact on which this conception of the "University of the Future" rests is the changed attitude of the public mind to adult education.

EDUCATION ONE OF THE INTERESTS OF LIFE.

Education is no longer regarded as belonging to one period of life or to particular learned classes, but is tending to be recognized as a constant interest of adult life, side by side with religion, politics, and commerce. Just as, *historically*, religious and political administration, once in the hands of special classes, have (by a series of revolutions) become an interest of the nation as a whole, so education seems (without the need of revolution) to be passing through similar changes—when the tendency is complete we may expect to see the (adult) nation all over the country organizing itself for educational purposes:

still making use of "universities," "colleges," etc., as bodies of educational specialists.

but itself carrying on the administration of the education in local institutions, or unions of local institutions:

so that universities such as Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, etc., will be merged in a wider *University of England*:

just as "the State" means [not Parliament but] the Nation acting in its political capacity [through crown, houses of parliament, municipal

councils, local boards, magistrates, juries, electoral constituents, etc.] so the "University of England" will mean the (adult) Nation acting in its educational capacity [through whatever local and central institutions may be found convenient.]

BUT WHY CALL THIS "A UNIVERSITY"?

1. "University" is the Latin for "Guild"—specialized by usage to association for higher education—thus *theoretically*:

School Education is taken (1) under external discipline (2) in the period of pupillage (3) as a preparation for mature life.

University Education is (1) voluntary (2) in the period of maturity (3) as an end in itself.

If this is so, why should any adult person be without University Education?

2. Connection between School and University education.—

(a) *Perhaps no single thing would contribute more to the happiness of life than to give every man an intelligent interest in the occupation by which he wins his bread.*—(b) *School Education is a practical preparation for life: but life means leisure as well as business.*—(c) *Every school education is a failure that is not self-continuing in some one point.*—(d) *There must often be a gulf between school and university education; it is the purpose of "Night Schools," "Half-Time Systems," and especially "Recreative Education" to bridge over this gulf.*

THE GENERAL FORM THAT SUCH A UNIVERSITY WILL PRESENT.

1. It will not be a chartered body like existing universities—but a floating aggregation of voluntary agencies—not so much organized as *tending to coöperate* [compare commerce]—the constituent elements of the university would everywhere have the same double form:

a local management, by association (voluntary and temporary) for educational purposes [educational churches, so to speak]:

connected with educational institutions [either central, like existing "universities"; or local "colleges"; or itinerant systems, like the present "University Extension Movement" or government departments like South Kensington; or institutions of private enterprise]:

the underlying principle being the carrying out of self-government in education, the *application of self-education to a nation*.

2. NOTE: Absence of compulsion—contrast to Continental Government Systems of higher education.

WHAT WOULD SUCH A UNIVERSITY BE LIKE (1) AS TO THE MACHINERY OF ITS EDUCATION?

1. The question of *university discipline*.—There would be absolutely none. For it must be substituted (1) the personal influence of the teacher, to whom the freest scope must be allowed—(2) the complete self-responsibility of the learner, itself an educating influence.

2. One fundamental difference from prevailing university methods: the substitution of the *Teaching System* for the *Examination System*.

(a) All education implies (1) machinery for teaching (2) machinery for testing—it is obvious that the latter is a means and the former is the end—but at present the position of the two is reversed, and the teacher has to adapt his teaching to external examinations.

(b) *Evils of the present system.* Diminished influence of the teacher—mechanical uniformity—stress laid on temporary results rather than permanent habits—uneven pressure—unprogressiveness without friction.

(c) *How the evil has arisen.* It is an unfortunate feature of the present university systems that the education of the general public is not distinguished from the education of specialists [doctors, lawyers, and especially teachers]—for the latter [who need "qualifications"] the machinery of testing has an exceptional importance, which is allowed to extend into general education.

(d) A specimen of the Teaching System is the University Extension method of Syllabus, Weekly Exercises, and Final Examination, and Certificates dependent on the two combined.

(e) In this connection two points are often raised.

(i.) Danger of *lowering the standard*.—The true way to "raise the standard" is, not to increase the difficulty of passing at the end [i. e., increase the chance of failure]—but to increase the effectiveness of teaching and the inclination to learn at all points of the course [i. e., increase the chance of success].

(ii.) How to deal with *competition*.—Abolish it wherever possible—the Teaching System readily shows "Pass" and "Distinction": any further application of competition is, in higher education, mischievous. [The case is different where money assistance has to be dispensed].

3. The question of recognition for education: *degrees*, etc. The true policy is:

not to multiply the degree-giving bodies, introducing confusion, and impairing the value of degrees (e. g., their antiquity):

but, to introduce elasticity into the machinery of testing for degrees.

A fundamental error of the present system is the requirement of *identical study and examinations* from all taking the same degree—instead of applying a *common standard of examination* to a variety of subjects. [The latter system found perfectly practicable in the University Extension System, by aid of the teacher's *syllabus*.]

4. The question of *curricula*, or complete schemes of study.

The first object of such a university will be to look after its educational unit, i. e., the application of the most thorough method to a very limited field. [In the University Extension scheme this "unit" is the three months' course in a single subject.]

Completer schemes must be made up of such units, so as to be adopted in greater or less extent according to circumstances.

[An example is the Cambridge Course for Affiliated Students.]

5. The question of residence as an element in education. Such a university will secure:

for a few, residence in a university town, as the apex of its system: for the many, Association of Students for mutual encouragement and work—both (1) in assisting one another in the work set by teachers, and (2) meeting for independent discussion, practical work, excursions, etc.

6. The question of financial management.

(a) Higher education has no market value, and therefore in all cases some form of endowment is necessary—by which is meant: that some persons contribute more to it than others.

(b) Importance of cooperation between local institutions to prevent educational waste—and to unite in common homes, such as Town Institutes, Museums, etc., using the same buildings and apparatus.

(c) The system of such a National University must be throughout animated by the missionary spirit: its duty not only to supply education, but also to stimulate the demand for it.

WHAT SUCH A UNIVERSITY WOULD BE LIKE (2) AS TO THE MATTER OF ITS EDUCATION.

Education is	Gymnastic: mere training of faculties: Subjects followed for discipline and dropped.	Mainly belongs to School education—more training needed in logic and nature of evidence.
	Culture: supplies matter—kindles interest: Subjects belonging to the permanent interests of the mind.	Humanity, i. e., the Study of Man [History, Literature, etc.]. Natural Science. Art.

Plans of study should be self-explaining, taking the student into confidence. And generally: *The first duty of education is to be interesting*—this easily carries method [but not *vice versa*] and self-continuance.

Natural Science. This department is immensely in advance of the other two in sound method and vitality—one defect: the tendency to teach it in "subjects" instead of inventing "lines of study" that will cross several "subjects," and illustrate the different operation of common principles.

Art. In this department it is highly necessary to distinguish: education in art-production—for those who have special talent; education in art-appreciation for all.

Humanity. On the History side this department is flourishing—on the side of Literature it is a chaos. Two fundamental changes essential for realizing any scheme of popular liberal education.

(A)

1. The great representative of this department in prevailing systems is the study known as *Classics*—round which a fierce educational conflict rages—note:

the question is not between Humanity and Natural Science, for every educationist would recognize both: but between true and false modes of arriving at the object of classical studies.

2. The term "Classics" covers a confusion between two distinct studies:

the Study of Language,—valuable, but mainly as a discipline: the Study of Literature,—indispensable, as the leading element of culture.

Classical studies as at present organized totally fail as a training in literature—the vast proportion of persons who have received a classical education have had no education in literature.

3. *How the evil has arisen.*—Originally Classics were a complete education in themselves: the difficulty of dead languages gave discipline, and the Greek and Roman literatures gave culture—when science, mathematics, etc., forced their way into educational programmes the time devoted to Classics was necessarily reduced—such reduction must be made in the culture side of Classics, which does not commence till the languages are mastered—thus at present in the great proportion of school and university students the culture side of Classics is never reached, and the study becomes merely one of discipline.

4. *Disastrous results.*—Except in rare cases a classical education evokes no interest in classics or disposition to continue the study—scandalous lack of any methodical study of literature—Classics failing in its function as "culture," the whole educational system becomes pure gymnastic, generating intellectual indifference—schism between Scientists and Humanitarians in the absence of literature as the great common ground between specialists—generally: in clamoring for the name we are losing the thing, and building up a prejudice against Classics in the popular mind.

5. One suggested remedy: Give up Latin and Greek, and let us be taught our own literature.—But what is "our own literature"? *The main writers of Greece and Rome are more truly our literary ancestors than English writers of past generations.*

6. True solution: not English Literature but *Literature in English*:

let the best literature (of Greece, Rome, England, or any other country) be studied in our mother tongue [this is the true meaning of "Classics,"] as the staple of culture for all.

let Greek and Latin as languages appear in educational schemes as gymnastic (or supplementing literature) according to the ability and time of each student.

7. *Difficulty to be met:* Prejudice against translated literature as "brummagem goods."—But this is largely a false sentiment of exclusive connoisseurship—the objector often a victim of the present system to whom literature has come to mean language—main part of total literary effect deeper down than superficial distinctions of languages—compare old opposition to translation of the Bible.

8. On the other hand: *No thorough study of literature possible except by aid of translations*—thoroughness implies (a) covering rapidly wide fields [otherwise degenerates into "annotation"]—and (b) comparison of many literatures [compare studies of history, etymology]—the world's "classics" are not national but universal.

(B)

1. A second essential change: to recognize the *Bible as literature*—quite independently of its higher purposes. [Contrast the use of the Koran.]

2. For purposes of literary training the Bible has peculiar fitness: the familiarity of the matter applies the study at an immense advantage—it presents a continuous and complete literature within a practicable compass—it is the greatest of our literary ancestors.

3. *Difficulty:* Fear of raising points of religious difference.—*Answer:* Literary study need in no way touch authorship, authority, historic value, or (theological) interpretation—but only analyze the literary form in which the truth is conveyed, bringing out its elements of beauty, and stopping at the literary interpretation which is the common starting-point of different theological interpretations.

CONCLUSION.

The advance towards such a University of the Future is to be made:

not by reforming existing systems—attack usually a bad policy: but by obtaining a free field for tentative educational progress in the case of the new classes that are being attracted to higher education.

R. G. MOULTON.

Cambridge, Eng., May, 1889.

REVIEWS.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Being the Authentic Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Comprising the Issues of 1864, 1879, and 1884. Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam & Co. 1890.

CRITICISM of dictionaries must be left to specialists, and of the specialists who are competent to shed any real light upon fine points of philology, or upon nice distinctions in definition or delicate shadings of pronunciation, how many are accepted as authority? Upon spelling,—the least complicate, the most simple, of all the work which a dictionary undertakes,—authorities are wide apart, and we may debate warmly over the insertion or omission of the English *u* in honor, the adding or curtailing of the French *me* in programme, the adoption in part or the rejection entire of the "reforms" which the New Spellers propose, without finding any common ground acknowledged by all the best scholars, or by the whole of "the best usage." And if this be true in Orthography, what snares of uncertainty may not be spread for us in the other departments of the dictionary's labor?

Let us, then, turn to those considerations which are practical and obvious. The new "Webster," in one compact volume, is convenient for the ordinary user. It is strongly and handsomely bound. The paper is good, and the printing is admirably done. Upon this last particular, indeed, we should dwell. The typography throughout is upon a scheme in which simplicity and distinctness are perfectly kept in view, and the size and style of the letter are adapted with admirable good judgment to the matter which is presented. No small part of the satisfaction of the habitual use of the dictionary will be derived from the manner in which the printer has done his work. Add to this, too, the wealth of illustration. The number of pictures in the last edition, the "Unabridged," with which for so many years we have all been familiar, was three thousand, but in the present edition they have been increased to nearly four thousand, of which two-thirds are new.

These, we may say, are the practical and obvious merits of this new edition of a great work. And here let us say that it is

really a new edition. There has been no cutting into old plates, no taking out and setting in. It is a thorough and complete revision from cover to cover. The old Webster is all there,—saving what was found obsolete or erroneous, by the processes of careful overhauling,—but it is enlarged, expanded, developed, strengthened, and brought abreast of the times. To do this has taken time and money. For ten years the revision has been in progress, and the cost has been over three hundred thousand dollars. A corps of working editors have had for years their offices in New Haven, (in order we presume to be near ex-President Porter, whose name appears on the title-page as supervising editor), and in addition to the labors of these gentlemen, there has been a large staff of specialists aiding and criticising and revising in the several departments.

The first "Unabridged" of Webster was published in 1847. It was in a single volume, but did not materially differ in contents from the two-volume dictionary of 1828. (It is this book of 1847 which, after the expiration of the forty-two years for which a copyright can be obtained, a too enterprising firm has reproduced and a too credulous public has—to a small extent, let us hope,—purchased. A dictionary nearly half a century old is hardly worth having at any price.) Following the edition of 1847 came that of 1859, which was the same work, except that a supplement was added. But five years later, 1864, a revision was made, and it is the book issued in that year, which with supplements and additions was in general use down to the close of 1890. To it the "International" is the successor.

And why "International"? The substitution of this word in the title, instead of "American," is made as marking the change which has taken place in the relations of this country's language and literature to those of other countries. In the beginning Webster's aim was to make a dictionary which should assert and emphasize what he regarded as the best American usage, and, in some notable particulars,—what he thought that usage ought to be. But the time has come when this self-assertion is not necessary. American lexicography everywhere commands attention and respect. Webster, from its first appearance has always been highly regarded in England for its definitions. The publishers, in their circular announcing the new edition say: "The occasion seemed appropriate for a modification of the title. In naming it 'Webster's International Dictionary,' we recognize that the language of the mother country now encircles the globe; that the literature of each of its branches is the common possession of all; that not only through the literary, but also through the popular, speech of all these peoples there runs a unity of structure, a common vocabulary, and a substantial identity of the entire language, compared with which all local variations are but trifling. Any complete dictionary of this language must be so comprehensive in its scope, and at the same time so true to those canons of the best usage which are everywhere acknowledged, that it shall be serviceable to the inhabitants of Great Britain, of the United States, of Canada, of Australia, and to the English-speaking population of India and of Africa."

The special departments added to the dictionary proper are all enlarged and amplified. The papers on philologic subjects include a brief history of the English language, by Professor James Hadley of Yale, which has been revised by Mr. A. B. Kittredge of Harvard, and an essay on "Indo-Germanic Roots in English," by Dr. August Fick of the University of Breslau, both valuable to the student. The dictionary of the names of fictitious persons, etc., is very full; the geographical list, giving pronunciation and brief descriptions, contains over 25,000 titles; the biographical list gives 10,000 names of noteworthy persons, with their nationality, and other details; and we have besides the pronouncing vocabulary of Scripture proper names, the same of Greek and Latin proper names, and yet another of common English Christian names, with their derivation, signification, etc., with other useful appendices. Altogether the work is a marvel of intelligent dictionary-making,—a compact, serviceable, and trustworthy work of reference.

THE LION'S CUB, WITH OTHER VERSES. By Richard Henry Stoddard. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1890.

Mr. Stoddard has here made a collection,—a selection, also, for the volume by no means includes all,—of new poems and of those which he has published in periodicals in the last ten years, but which had not been gathered between book covers. He has been in no haste, certainly, to make a new book, yet he has many appreciative readers, who doubtless will complain that ten years is a long time to wait for it. "The Lion's Cub" is the last piece in the volume, a poem in blank verse, whose scene is in India. So, indeed, many of the others are oriental, and it will strike the reader of the book at once that two notes run through the whole collection,—a sympathy with the East, its poesy and its philosophy, and a doubting and questioning as to the future state of man. Thus, we have a little poem, "The End":

"Tell me, what does it mean?
That thou hast reached the end,
And gone on shore, the voyage made,
And come to shore? Descend.

"If to another life,
As wisest men declare,
There is, be sure, no want of gods,
They follow even there.

"If, haply, to a state
That knows no joy nor pain,
Thou wilt no longer try the oar
Nor make the voyage again."

And there are a number of others much to the same purpose. Yet here is another piece, "He Knows," the concluding stanza of which runs thus:

"I turn—such might to me belongs—
Austerest prayers to sweetest songs;
I make—such spells I cast around—
The whole wide world enchanted ground.
Wisdom Supreme, the Earth is thine,
The Cup, whereof thou art the Wine,
The light, the shade that ebbs and flows,
Whatever comes, whatever goes,
All things begin and end in Thee.
Whence leads the path of destiny?
I know not. But He knows—He knows."

Whether Mr. Stoddard has culled new flowers of beauty and fragrance from the oriental gardens we leave to other judges. There is not so great an attraction for us in them as there seems to be for some. The pieces in the book which strike us as best of all are those which perhaps their author has esteemed most lightly,—mostly brief, and on every day subjects. In some of them the pessimistic note is absent, and in all of them less conspicuous. Take, for example, this trifle, "The Walk at Night":

"Tell me what is sweeter
Than a walk at night,
With one we love beside us,
And the moon in sight?

"Who would have thought the Spring-time
So prodigal could be?
Behold the blossoms burning
Like lamps on every tree.

"What tree is this? An almond?
A peach, it seems to me;
And the fruit there—pluck it, darling,
The heart I offer thee."

There is life and spirit in this to offset the lamentations on some other pages.

THE LIFE OF LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, K. G. By Stanley Lane-Poole. Popular Edition. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Unquestionably the most distinguished example of the diplomatist class ever produced by England,—and if by England, then why not of the world?—was Stratford Canning, who became (1852) Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. His elaborate biography, by that very good authority and pleasant writer upon oriental themes, Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, is abundantly justified by this fact alone, but it has justification in other circumstances as well. One of these is the phenomenal, the almost unexampled length of Lord Stratford's career. He died but recently,—in the summer of 1880, the year when General Garfield was elected President of the United States,—yet he had been born in the autumn of 1786, a year before the American Constitution was framed, and two years before the first President was chosen under its provisions. Practically, his life covered a century; he was active in diplomatic affairs when Napoleon Bonaparte was Emperor, and he was on duty at the Congress at Vienna when the startling news arrived that the Exile to Elba had escaped to France! Yet he lived to discuss the Franco-German war of 1870, to write and speak upon the "Bulgarian Atrocities" in 1876. It was Mr. Gladstone who offered him the coveted decoration of the Garter, in 1869, yet it was his cousin, George Canning who gave him his first appointment, in 1808. The epitaph, by Tennyson, on his tomb in Westminster Abbey calls him the "third great Canning," but the second one, Charles, the son of George, was born in 1812, when Stratford was already a minister plenipotentiary, and died in 1862, eighteen years earlier than this wonderfully preserved old man.

The diplomatic career of Stratford Canning began at Constantinople, in 1808, when he became secretary to Sir Robert Adair, then the British ambassador to Turkey, and it closed there in 1858, after the Crimean war was over, and Lord Palmerston's administration gave way to that of the Earl of Derby. It was at the Turkish capital, in the long years of his service there, that he established his title to fame. From 1808, in the half century fol-

lowing, he spent at Constantinople nearly forty years, and he achieved a degree of influence there which nothing overshadowed, —neither the efforts of Russia, the jealousies of France, nor the intrigues of the Turkish factions opposed to those Turkish ministers whom he procured to be set up. During all this half century, —covering the massacre of the Janissaries, the Greek War of Independence, the *coup* at Navarino, the first struggle with Czar Nicholas, and the Crimean War,—no one name so long or so much filled the air of official affairs in the historic city which is the key to eastern Europe as that of Stratford Canning,—or Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. According as men sympathized with one party or another in what England called "the Eastern Question," they would praise or denounce this masterful, handsome, skillful diplomatist, who played the game for England after the rules which he had framed for her, and who worked out to the end, as far as was possible, the results he thought she should strive for; but whether they liked or hated him none denied the extraordinary power he had acquired in the affairs of the East. He was, in fact, a duellist engaged in an international combat, and his opponent the Czar Nicholas. When the Crimean War ended with the apparent, though largely unreal, triumph of the Allies, Nicholas died disappointed, but Lord Stratford lived for more than thirty years.

Part of the biography describes the five years (1819-1824) which as a comparatively young man, Canning passed at Washington. John Quincy Adams was in that time Secretary of State, and the pages of his Diary bear abundant evidence how the young Englishman tried his temper, but he records of him, notwithstanding, that he had "a great respect for his word," there was "nothing false about him," he was "studious of courtesy," and "tenacious of private morals," and that while "his great want is suppleness, his great virtue is sincerity." So that, this much being conceded, here was a pretty good character, surely, from the pen of a sharp critic and candid speaker.

Mr. Lane-Poole published the biography of Lord Stratford in two volumes octavo, in 1888, giving at length official papers, dispatches, correspondence, etc. The work under our hand is an abridgment of that, in one volume, 12mo, and designed for the general reader. Nothing of general interest is omitted: the room has mostly been gained by omitting the citation of documents, and this will be satisfactory to ninety-nine out of every hundred who care for the work at all.

THE PACIFIC COAST SCENIC TOUR. By Henry T. Finck. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1890.

"If an excursion agent had planned the climate of the Pacific Coast," says Mr. Finck, "he could not have made things more convenient for tourists." You may, he tells us, make the trip from San Diego to Alaska, beginning in the spring and passing gradually northward up the coast, and the beauties and delights of each locality will be displayed and enjoyed in turn. You may arrive in Southern California at any time up to April, then you may see the Yosemite in May, go northward to Oregon and Washington in June, devote July and August to the sea-coast and Alaska, and come home by one of the northern Pacific roads in September. We observe he speaks of this "return trip," though it might be presumed that his enthusiasm over the Pacific Coast climate would tend to the carrying of passengers only one way across the Continent. He proposes to "leave the East in the abominable winter months," as if he thus audaciously characterized all the three,—which, we take it, is sheer treason. February we will not defend, but December and January, in this latitude, to people blessed with good health, are not at all "abominable."

Mr. Finck makes a very readable volume. His book is discursive, perhaps a trifle scrappy, but it contains a great deal of information about the typical attractions of the Pacific Coast. He describes for us, as he candidly says, "the most favorable specimens," yet he justifies this as only following the example of "every author or other mortal" when "showing samples of a thing with which he is in love." And he admits that there are rattlesnakes on Santa Catalina island, and a "stingaree" in the water which causes a wound that must be cauterized, also that the waterfalls in the Yosemite are very feeble at the end of the dry season, and that in Washington and Oregon, in August, you can see nothing for the smoke of the forest fires. So, too, there are dust storms and droughts, and the fruit trees and vines have their devouring insect enemies,—thus he grants that there are spots on the sun,—or, as a Californian whom he quotes phrased it, freckles on the face of a pretty girl.

It is the climate and the scenery of the West Coast which Mr. Finck considers makes life there a dream of bliss. These, he thinks, "make up fully one-half of human happiness,"—a proposition which we are bold enough to believe may afford scope for extended discussion. His book is perhaps strongest and most interesting in the pages that deal with the subject of scenery, for

this has been less prominently and less intelligently treated of than the climatic luxuries of the Coast. Yosemite, has been, it is true, much described, but the scenery in the Sierras, with Tahoe and the other exquisite lakes; the beauties of the Cascade Range, the grandeur of such mountains as Hood, the splendid panoramas of the Columbia,—these and other attractions have hardly been represented yet so fully that the mass of eastern readers understand their merits. As to the Columbia, it is, Mr. Finck assures us, "the grandest river scenery in the world." "I have repeatedly seen," he says, "the Hudson, the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Missouri, Sacramento, the Rhine, Elbe, and Danube, and none of these rivers impressed me as deeply as the Columbia, which, with the exception of the castles on the Rhine, combines the best features of all of them, and adds to them what they all lack,—a background of lofty mountains covered with eternal snow. Grandeur is the watchword of the Columbia, which, with this mountainous background and the stupendous sculpture of its banks towers above other famous rivers as the high Alps of Switzerland do above our Adirondacks and Catskills."

THE LIFE OF AN ARTIST. An Autobiography. By Jules Bréton. Translated by Mary J. Serrano. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1890.

This is a great contrast to many books of autobiography. For, on the one hand it is neither dry, formal, nor commonplace; and on the other it is not egotistic, sentimental, or unwholesome. It is written very frankly, yet with a candor so natural, so free, so unaffected that one follows its details as the life-story of a friend whom we comprehend and appreciate throughout. The style is charming,—quite French, it is true, but the French of an artist, who not only paints but writes, for Bréton is both a painter and a poet. Many of his paragraphs in this volume, including some of his descriptions of nature, though their form is prose, are none the less truly poetical.

Jules Bréton is a native of the extreme north of France. He was born at Courrières in the Pas de Calais, so near to the Belgian frontier that while he studied at Douai, his art education began at Ghent, and he exhibited his early pictures as often at Brussels as at Paris. His people, prosperous and intelligent, suffered great pecuniary losses by the financial disturbances which accompanied the Revolution of 1848, and his father died soon after, leaving heavy debts, which Jules and his brothers by effort and self-sacrifice discharged. The story of his childhood and youth is told at length in this book: it occupies indeed nearly half its space. His triumphs as a painter were not achieved at once. He attempted first ambitious works in the academic style, and only after numerous disappointments and partial successes, discovered that his true vocation was to paint pictures of the life of the people among whom he had been born, scenes familiar to him in all their inward and spiritual meaning. He accompanies his memoirs,—which do not deserve to be called by so formal a name,—with many remarks on art, as illustrated by particular painters of his own time, mentioning particularly Paul Baudry, the decorator of the Paris Grand Opera House, Corot, Millet, and others. With the pictures of Millet he shows much sympathy, and his comments upon them show both sympathy and critical insight. Altogether his book can be enjoyed, from cover to cover, and by many different classes of readers.

BALLADS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Stevenson, having succeeded in so many fields of the lighter literature, now attempts narrative poetry with a result equally gratifying. The two poems which make the bulk of his little book were suggested to him by his journeyings through the South seas, which have so happily restored his health. The first tells how the killing of a half-witted boy was avenged by the extinction of his whole tribe, except the one who was most guilty in the matter, and who restored it in his posterity. As the poet follows the popular legend very closely, it shows that poetic justice either is not valued in Tahiti, or has to yield to facts. The second is the author's own invention, and tells how a young warrior rushes upon certain death at the hands of his cannibal clansmen, to warn them of the approach of an invading force. The omnipresent element of love graces the story very finely, but the details of superstition, cannibalism, and surfeit are more "realistic" than pleasing. The meter employed in both poems is the rhymed Alexandrine of sixteen syllables and six accents, which suits the theme like a glove. The descriptions of both people and scenery are admirable, and remind us at times of Homer.

The other ballads are the "Ticonderoga," which appeared in Scribner's, and reproduces a real Highland legend; "Heather-Ale, a Galloway legend," which goes back to the time when Scotland, like Tropical Africa, had its pigmies, and "Christmas at Sea."

ST. PAUL. HIS LIFE AND TIMES. By James Iverach, Professor in the Free Church College, Aberdeen. [Men of the Bible Series.] New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co.

Prof. Iverach walks in a well trodden path in writing the history of the Apostle to the Gentiles. Next to his Master, his is the figure which stands out most distinctly in the history of the earliest Church; and his is the mind which has had most to do with shaping the Christian faith into a doctrine, and the Christian congregation into an effective missionary church. His personality is so distinct, as depicted both in the book of Acts and his own Epistles, that we never fail to recognize the high-strung, intense, loyal disciple in every word and work ascribed to him, and at the same time to recognize in him the Christian gentleman. Once, it is true, in his retort upon the high-priest Ananias, he came short of his own ideal, under the provocation of a blow on the face; and Prof. Iverach does not seek to justify the act.

The story here is well told, though not with great literary art. Here and there are quite happy touches, as in the estimate of Barnabas,—"a good man anxiously afraid lest he offend other good men." The most difficult chapter, of course, is that on his Conversion, simply because the facts, although attested by Paul himself in his undoubted epistles, have been almost hidden by the dust of discussion kicked up by the critics. Our author answers three of them: Renan, Pfleiderer, and Abbott, with some detail.

ESSAYS ON EDUCATIONAL REFORMERS. By Robert Herbert Quick. [International Education Series. Edited by Dr. Wm. T. Harris. Vol. XVII.] New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN EUROPE. By Helen Lange of Berlin. Translated and Annotated by Dr. L. R. Klemm. [Same series. Vol. XVI.] Same Publishers.

Mr. Quick's book has ranked as an educational classic ever since it appeared in 1868. At Dr. Harris's persuasion he has rewritten it for this series. As he says, the first edition was written with much haste, and without an adequate idea of the difficulties of the subject. But that it is out of print in England, and has been reprinted three times in America, is proof that it met a real want and was prepared on a wise plan. The new edition may be said to be the work of the intervening twenty-two years, and is prepared with far greater care, and with the help of the abundant literature which has appeared in the meantime. It is substantially a history of education since the revival of learning, with the great educators as the personal centers of the story. The exception is Herbert Spencer, who never did any teaching, but who has written well on the subject. We would have added Jean Paul Richter, but Mr. Quick seems not to have read "Levana," as he quotes it but once, and then at second-hand from John Morley. Some of the older writers, especially Comenius, are well worthy of study still.

Miss Lange's book was written to persuade the Prussians to establish coeducation in the universities. She shows that all restrictions on women have been removed in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, while Austria, Hungary, Germany, and America are on the other side. Fine company we are in, while imagining that we are the most progressive of republics!

BRIEFER NOTICES.

A RATHER unpleasant result appears in the effort which Mr. Thompson makes in his essay, ("The Philosophy of Fiction in Literature." By Daniel Greenleaf Thompson. London and New York: Longmans Green & Co.), to carry the method of philosophic discussion into literary criticism. The philosopher must leave no point untouched, no fortress untaken in the line of his advance. The literary critic assumes that "the court knows something," and touches most things only allusively as he passes. The kernel of the present book is the chapter on "Realism and Idealism" (Pp. 46-83), and it is an admirable discussion of the question at issue between the two schools, and one which takes the right side. But in the five chapters which lead up to it, we find much that to our perceptions is tiresomely commonplace. And while there is much that is excellent in the later chapters, especially on the moral character of fiction, we think they would have gained by excision.

Prof. Edward G. Coy of Phillips Academy, has made a second revision and enlargement of his "Greek for Beginners" (American Book Company.) The lessons and exercises are based upon the Hadley-Allen Greek Grammar, a work of established reputation among educators. In his preface, Prof. Coy contends that a considerable amount of commitment to memory is unavoidable to the beginner in language. He has, however, made this task easier and increased the opportunities for association of words by including Latin and English cognate and derivative

words in the vocabularies. The book is intended to serve as an introduction to Xenophon.

Mr. Charles Ledyard Norton's little volume, "Political Americanisms," explained in its sub-title as "A Glossary of Terms and Phrases Current at Different Periods in American Politics," is of some value to persons who do not give sufficient attention to the public affairs of the country to understand the terms and expressions by which its political contests are accompanied. But such persons will probably get an indistinct or an inaccurate impression, after all, from many of the definitions in the book. It requires more than a glossary of a few pages to establish an education on the subject.

Some of Mr. Norton's definitions are misleading,—for example, "Anti-Nebraska," which he says was "a party formed in 1854, mainly from disaffected Whigs." Practically there never was any such "party," and to speak of it as mostly made up of "disaffected" Whigs is as misleading for the novice in politics as it is absurd to the well-informed. And another criticism which we make is the insertion of such personal phrases, originating in vehement campaigns, as "Tattooed Man," "Aliunde Joe," and "Seven Mule Barnum." The impression is conveyed that these have become fixed in the political dictionary of the country. As a matter of fact they have not. They are old missiles, flung in heat, and have long since gone to the scrap-heap. Mr. Norton, we judge, places an exaggerated estimate on the importance of *Puck* and the *New York Nation*, but he should consider for himself whether it is worth while to endeavor to preserve old libels, leveled against dead men, and living Secretaries and Judges. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE next issue in the series of *Publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, will be distinctly a foreign one. Three of the leading articles are by foreign scholars. The first, by the eminent savant, Professor Boehm-Bawerk, on the Austrian Economists, contains an account of the recent work in Economics by the new school in Austria. Professor Ritchie of Oxford, England, and Professor Ashley of Toronto, Canada, also contribute valuable articles. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the number is an account of the Reform in Railway Rates in Austria, of which some details have already been published.

The memoirs of Lassalle, the founder of the German Socialist party, are announced for early publication. They were bequeathed by Lassalle to his friend, the Countess of Hatzfeldt, who on her death left them to her husband, Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador to Great Britain.

Benjamin R. Tucker, of Boston, announces the publication, January 10, of the first English translation of Count Tolstoi's latest work, "The Fruits of Culture." This book, it is stated, has never been published in Russia. It is a two-fold satire on "culture" and Spiritualism. The follies of the so-called "cultured" classes are exhibited in a humorous picture of their fashions, "fads," and mental freaks, and the story hinges upon the effect of modern spiritualism on an aristocratic family in Russia.

Messrs. Percival & Co., London, have in preparation the series of critical articles on various English authors, from Crabbe to Borrow, which George Saintsbury contributed during the past four years to *Macmillan's Magazine*. The volume will be entitled, "Essays in English Literature, 1780-1860."

The *Book Buyer* for January has a sketch and a portrait of Mrs. Burton Harrison, known just now by her "Anglomaniacs," but deservedly well known and appreciated for other literary work of quite as much merit. She is a Virginian, Constance Cary, of Fairfax county. Her mother was Monimia Fairfax; her father, Archibald Cary, was nearly related to Thomas Jefferson, and was directly descended from the first President of William and Mary College, who may be called the father of letters in the colony. Miss Cary grew up at the family home, "Vaucluse," and was still in a happy young girlhood of such surroundings when the war befell, and Fairfax county was occupied by armies confronting each other. "Vaucluse" was necessarily abandoned, after ladies of the household had hastily buried the family silver in a cellar, and the old house was soon razed to the ground to become the site of a fort in the defences of Washington,—bricks and debris filling the cellars and furnishing a secure covering for precious candlesticks, spoons, forks, salvers, coasters and like relics of the reign of good Queen Anne, until they could be dug out four years afterward. Miss Cary was with her mother and aunt at Bristow Station in the rear of the Confederate Army when booming guns and rattling musketry informed her of the varying fortunes of the fight at Manassas—her brother and many a kinsman in the fray; and until

four long years were gone she was familiar with things such as she tells in 'Crow's Nest,' a reminiscence of campaigns of arms and anguish, and of romance, too."

The Russian literary agitator, "Sergius Stepniak," usually known by his last name alone, is now in this country. His true name is Michael Dragomanoff; he was born in 1841, at Hadjatsch, in the Ukraine Mountains, in the Government of Poltawa, and comes from a semi-noble family descended from the Cossacks of Little Russia. He studied at Kieff from 1859 to 1863. In that time he published several works in the Little Russian dialect, which were prohibited by the Government in 1862. In 1865 he became *docent* in ancient history in the University of Kieff, and in 1870 he became a professor, but was removed from his chair three years later by the Government. His criticisms on the system pursued by Count Tolstoi, one of the Ministers of Justice, led to his exile in 1876. Since that year he has lived at Geneva, and elsewhere. Some of his chief works are "The Turks Within and Without," "Tyrannicide in Russia," and "Little Russian Internationalism." He has contributed to the magazines papers on east European people and the propaganda of socialism, and "Historical Poland and the Muscovite Democracy." He is also known for his works on the ethnography, history, and literature of Little Russia and, with M. Antonowitch, has edited a collection of Little Russian folk songs.

Canon Farrar's "Darkness and Dawn," a tale of early Christianity, is nearly ready.

Mr. Stevenson has recently written a short story, "The Bottle Imp," which is to appear in *Black and White*, the new London journal; another and somewhat longer Polynesian story, "The Highwoods of Ulufanua," and a considerable quantity of verse.

It is significant of the changed position which women occupy in this age that the title of the forthcoming new edition of "Men of the Time" is to be "Men and Women of the Time." George Routledge & Sons, who issue the book about once in five years, with additions to date, will publish this new edition in the spring.

Mr. Hallam Tennyson writes that, notwithstanding the severe weather and his advanced age, his father, who is staying at Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, takes his usual walk every day.

Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd is finishing a book on Normandy which is intended as a companion to her *Cathedral Days*. Its title is "Three Normandy Junes," and it will be ready by Easter.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons will publish this month the three final volumes of Henry Adams's important "History of the United States," relating to the second administration of James Madison. They have also nearly ready "Talks with Athenian Youths," five selected dialogues translated from Plato, by the author of "A Day in Athens with Socrates," etc.

The *Kansas City Star* says that Mrs. Richard A. Proctor, who was born at St. Joseph, Mo., proposes to perpetuate the memory of her husband by building a \$25,000 observatory on Mission Heights, San Diego, Cal.

Eugene Field's two books, "A Little Book of Western Verse" and "A Little Book of Profitable Tales," have reached their fifth edition. Of the other Scribner books of the season, Colonel Church's "Life of John Ericsson" is in its second, and Dr. Martin's "In the Footprints of Charles Lamb," in its third edition.

President John Jay's inaugural address was read by Vice-President Wm. Wirt Henry at the opening of the American Historical Association's seventh annual meeting at Washington on Dec. 29, Mr. Jay being still disabled by the accident that befell him in New York in the autumn. The programme of the meeting, which lasted for three days, embraced papers on Canadian history, European history, American Constitutional and economic history, American history proper, and historical science. Mr. Henry was elected President for 1891.

In the *New York Critic* of Jan. 3, a correspondent of the *Lounger* describes an edition of "The Yellowplush Correspondence," printed in Philadelphia in 1838, and claims that it is not only "the first volume of Thackeray's writings printed in America," but the first to appear either in the old world or the new.

Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co. have in preparation a library edition in four 16mo volumes of "The Arabian Nights," edited by W. E. Griffis, author of "The Mikado's Empire," etc.

Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. announce for immediate publication authors' editions of the following: "Spiritual Development of St. Paul," by Rev. George Matheson; "The Psalmist and the Scientist," also by Mr. Matheson; and "Can the Old Faith Live with the New?"

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have just ready a sumptuous small folio volume entitled "Typical Elms and Other Trees of Massachusetts." The plates are by Henry Brooks, reproduced

by the photo-gelatine process, and represent upwards of fifty of the largest elms and oaks in Massachusetts, many of them celebrated in history and poetry. The descriptive text is by Lorin L. Dame and the introductory chapter by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE paper by M. de Quatrefages, on the Peopling of America, mentioned in a paragraph of *Weekly Notes* last week, is published in the current number of the *Popular Science Monthly*.

The *Boston Pilot*, it is announced, has now, (in consequence of the death of Boyle O'Reilly), passed under the charge of Patrick Donahoe, its founder. The paper has been enlarged so as to give about a page additional of reading matter; "and, altogether, enters on its fifty-sixth year with all the advantages that a good editorial staff, a big and growing subscription list, and a field as wide as the country can give it."

A new departure has been made in periodical literature in the form of a quarterly entitled *The Critical Review of Theological and Philosophical Literature*. It is edited by Prof. S. D. F. Salmond of Edinburgh, and contains reviews of the notable new books in the fields indicated by the title, giving a chronicle of publications in these departments, and noticing important articles in magazines and journals. The reviews will be signed. The quarterly is published by Messrs. T. & T. Clark, of Edinburgh, and is controlled in this country by Messrs. Scribner & Welford.

SCIENCE.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY to the Secretary of the Interior. 1887-'88. By J. W. Powell, Director. Pp. xiii. and 717. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1889.

AN abridgment of the report of the Director, and a reduction in the number of the accompanying papers in this issue have brought back the Geological Survey Report to the customary one volume. The report is remarkable for the number, (88 plates and maps, and 61 sketches and engravings), and the interest of its illustrations.

Four papers accompany the report. The first is on "The Charleston Earthquake of August 31, 1886," by Capt. C. E. Dutton of the U. S. Ordnance Corps. Immediately after the earthquake, the Director dispatched two members of the Survey to Charleston to examine the effects, and by their labors a large amount of evidence was preserved from loss. Capt. Dutton's report consists of the narratives of three citizens of Charleston; the author's detailed examination of the localities affected; the location of the two foci, or epicentra, of the earth movement, which were about 13 and 15 miles from Charleston respectively and about 13 miles apart; the reports of the earthquake secured from other parts of the country; and a determination of the isoseismal lines. The latter determination is very defective from the absence throughout the country of proper instruments and the scarcity of trained observers. In the very careful and elaborate calculation made of the speed of the shocks, which involved a determination of the exact moment of the occurrence of the pulsations at different points, the standard time system in use by the telegraph companies made a fair amount of certainty possible. The time of the first shock at Charleston is decided to be 9.51 (p. m.) and at New York about 3½ minutes later. A great number of observations from all parts of the country were received, many, however, being of no value. One of the best sources of reliable information was the stopping of clocks, of which there was a large number of instances; there were also a few cases of records of reliable instruments. The corrected determination places the speed of the shocks to be 3.2 miles per second. Mr. Dutton concludes his interesting report by a discussion of the nature and mechanism of wave motion.

In spite of the care and energy displayed in the collection and study of the great mass of facts in regard to the earthquake, the author states that nothing has been disclosed which brings us any nearer to the precise nature of the forces which generated the disturbance. The most striking result obtained was the coincidence of the rate of propagation as determined, with the rate which is indicated by the theory of wave motion as the proper one for an elastic, nearly homogeneous, solid medium, composed of such materials as we know constitute the rocks of the outer portions of the earth.

The remaining papers of the Report are on "The Geology of Cape Ann, Mass.," by Prof. N. S. Shaler, which is a chapter in the author's study of the Atlantic coast line, and is especially well illustrated; "The Formation of Travertine and Siliceous Sinter by the Vegetation of Hot Springs," an investigation showing that the borders of the geysers and hot springs of the Yellowstone Park are largely due to the growth of a brilliant-colored algaus

vegetation; lastly, a short paper "On the Geology and Physiography of a Portion of Northwestern Colorado and Adjoining Parts of Utah and Wyoming," by Charles A. White, treating of an area of great geological interest.

NOTES.

THE papers presented at the two-days' session of the American Chemical Society, held Dec. 30 and 31, at the University of Pennsylvania, included a number of general interest. The list is as follows: "Note on Certain Reactions for Tyrotoxicon," by H. A. Weber; "Methods in the Estimation of Fat in Milk Analyses," by J. F. Geisler of New York; "Method of Determining Indigo for Commercial Purposes," by F. A. Owen; "Chemical and Physical Changes attendant upon the Sterilization of Milk," by Prof. A. R. Leeds of Hoboken; "On the necessity for the Systematic Inspection of Wells in Cities and Towns," by Prof. Durand Woodman; "Experiments in Milk Analysis," by Prof. Elwyn Waller of the New York School of Mines; "The Chemical Products of some Disease Germs and their Physiological Effect," by Prof. E. A. Schweinitz of Washington; "National and State Chemists in Criminal Trials," by Clark Bell of New York.

Prof. H. C. Bolton, Secretary of the Society, exhibited *fac-similes* of three medals purporting to be of precious metals transmuted by alchemical processes from lead. The first was a piece of alleged silver, without date, but bearing the name of Francis II., Duke of Saxony. The second medal, the original of which, Mr. Bolton said, had the appearance of a piece of lead, bore the inscription in Latin: "In the year 1675, in the month of July, J. J. Becker, doctor, transmuted by alchemic art this ounce of finest silver from lead." The third medal purported to be of gold. On the obverse was a rude image of Saturn, while the reverse contained the statement that the medal had been converted from lead into gold. The originals of the medals are now in Vienna.

The conference of chemists which assembled to consider the formation of a national organization, recommended to the eighteen associations represented, that a meeting of their bodies be held in Washington, in connection with the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for 1891. To this joint-meeting a constitution for the proposed Association of American Chemists is to be presented for action.

The reports of the officers of the Academy of Natural Sciences, (Philad'a), read at the recent annual meeting, indicate a state of prosperity in all branches of the society. 424 complete volumes, and a sufficient number of pamphlets and parts of periodicals to make, when bound, about 600 more, were added to the library. The subject catalogue of the departments in most general use has been finished, the sections of Physical Science, Chemistry, Geography, Agriculture, and Medicine remaining to be catalogued. It is hoped the work will be completed before the beginning of summer.

The report of the Curators states that the collections, as far as their state of preservation is concerned, are in a satisfactory condition, probably more so than at any previous time in the last decade. They, however, suffer through lack of room for their proper display. The urgent need of proceeding with the erection of the new building is further dwelt on. The amount needed to complete the large building, the foundations of which have been laid, is estimated by the architect, Mr. Windrim, to be \$239,000.

A summary of the operations of the Mexico and Yucatan Exploring Expedition is appended to the report of the Curators, the results obtained being thus stated: 1st. The determination of the geological position of Yucatan. 2d. The discovery (new to science) of the existence of extensive coral reefs in the western waters of the Gulf of Mexico. 3d. The determination of the culminating point of the Mexican Republic, which is also the culminating point of the North American Continent. 4th. The determination of the principal geological features of Mexico.

The rules which have been adopted by the newly-constituted United States Board on Geographic Names to govern decisions, are published in the first bulletin, issued Dec. 31, 1890. This bulletin contains the decisions of the Board as to the correct form of 226 names, mostly within the United States. (See THE AMERICAN, Vol. XXI, p. 210.) The chief rules are in substance as follows: spelling and pronunciation sanctioned by local usage should in general be adopted; as between two names applied to the same geographical feature, the more appropriate (descriptive?) and euphonious is adopted; the possessive form is avoided; transliteration from languages which do not use the Roman letter is made according to a fixed schedule, of which the following are the main features: the Continental system of vowel pronunciation, with the exception of *e*, which is as in *men*, *e. g.* Tel el Kebir, Peru, etc. The German *au* is adopted for the *ow* sound, and *u* is used for *oo*,

e. g. Fuchau in place of Foochow. *C* is always soft (Celebes), and *g* and *k* hard (Galapagos, Korea). *Q* is not used, being given by *kw*. Accent is sparingly used to give special emphasis (Sar'awak).

A communication to *Nature* (Dec. 18) gives some tabulated results of observation of the darkness caused in London during winter by the smoke fog. The darkened atmosphere usually commences towards the end of October and continues to about the end of February. At one station (Homerton) there were, during the three months Dec. 1889-Feb. 1890, 115½ hours of partial darkness during the day-time. Considering the average length of the day at this season of the year, it is found that 14 days out of the 90 concerned were practically turned into nights. The want of good natural light falls severely upon the photographer, as is shown by other tables which are given. Out of 127 days observed, on 32 days no copies could be printed at all (silver process), and the shortest time in which it was possible to print a single copy was about twice as long as it would have taken had the air been free from smoke fogs.

The U. S. Bureau of Education issues a monograph on "The Teaching and History of Mathematics in the United States," prepared by Florian Cajori, Professor of Physics in Colorado College. The monograph includes a mass of more or less interesting facts and opinions in relation to the teaching of mathematics in our schools and colleges from colonial times to the present day. An elaborate series of questions, sent by the Bureau to some 400 higher educational institutions of the country, was generally answered, and the replies as here printed, are intended to indicate the present status of mathematical teaching. The editor, however, has neglected to inform the reader what conclusions of value may be drawn from the great array of facts presented, except that it is stated that there is a very general complaint that students are inadequately prepared in mathematics for entrance to the higher institutions, and that our whole system is sadly in need of reform. Under the two periods into which the history of mathematical teaching is divided,—the influx of English Mathematics, and the influx of French Mathematics,—a large number of details have been collected in regard to the mathematical courses in the leading colleges and in regard to the better-known instructors. Perhaps the most valuable part of the monograph is the history of American mathematical publications.

CURRENT EXCERPTS.

GENERAL MILES ON THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in North American Review.

YOU ask me who is responsible for this condition of affairs. The answer is both the whites and the Indians. First, those white men who have compelled the Indians to live upon limited tracts of land and allowed them to get into the condition in which we now find them, dissatisfied and equipped for war. Second, another class of whites are those who have committed the great crime of instilling into the minds of these superstitious and vicious savages the delusion that they have a messiah among them, and that the white people who do not believe it will be destroyed by some supernatural power; it matters not whether the Indians have been incited by this class of white people in actual words to open hostilities or not; the deceptions that have been practiced upon them have aroused their warlike natures until they are in a condition for devastation, plunder, ravage, and all the horrors that savage fiends can inflict upon defenseless and unprotected people. Third, another class of people who are responsible are the white men who have made merchandise of the welfare and safety of their own people; in other words, those who have sold thousands of improved magazine-long-range rifles and tons of ammunition to savages, which alone enable them to devastate the country. Those Indians could manufacture neither a rifle, a cartridge, nor a knife; yet they are better armed and better supplied with ammunition to-day than at any time in their history. Fourth, those who are to blame for this threatened danger are the Indians themselves; and Halleck's description of Red Jacket is not a bad illustration of the Indian's double character. While they have wrongs and grievances that have been fully enumerated, at the same time they have friends anxious to protect their interests; but, notwithstanding this, they would in justification of some real or imaginary wrong, or prompted by some wild, savage, religious frenzy, ravage a country and brain the innocent prattling babe with fiendish delight as readily as they would meet a stalwart foe.

If you ask for the remedy that will prevent the possibility of such a condition of affairs in the future, I would say that I have not changed the opinion formed and stated in an article in this review thirteen years ago. After careful observation of all the prin-

cial tribes in the United States, I believe that those people who have been and are still a terror to the peace and good order of certain States and Territories should be placed under some government just and strong enough to control them. The time has arrived when the lives, welfare, prosperity, and future of those great States are too precious and too valuable to be jeopardized by these yearly alarms and frequent Indian wars. While thousands of people have fled from their little homes, and abandoned most of their property, to seek shelter and refuge in any place where it could be obtained, and while thousands of resolute and intrepid officers and soldiers are enduring the severity of a Dakota winter to hold in restraint these tribes of turbulent savages, it is hoped that some conclusion will be reached by the Government to permanently end the present state of affairs. The subject is too serious for selfishness, acrimony, or partisanship. It requires judicious, humane, and patriotic treatment.

TRANSLATING FROM THE RUSSIAN.

The Atlantic Monthly.

No prose writer, assuredly, has ever known the heart-secrets of his own tongue more thoroughly than Turgeneff. Almost the last words he wrote confirm this view as to the revelatory character of language. "In days when doubt and boding thoughts as to the fate of my fatherland oppress me," he cries, with his customary sadness, "thou alone art my staff, my support, O thou great, true, and free Russian language! It is impossible that such a speech should have been bestowed on any but a great people." We may omit the opinions as to the physiognomy of language uttered by competent judges of other lands, since our interest lies, for the present, solely with Russia. Probably no one more fully appreciates this eulogy than he who attempts to do justice to Russian masterpieces of literature in translation. He recalls the miracle of tongues at Pentecost, and begins to wonder whether the marvel was not wrought in the atmosphere or upon the ears of the hearers rather than in the tongues of the Apostles, and whether he can be as successful as the medium which was so potent on that occasion in conveying words and thought.

For, in truth, it is much the same sort of miracle which the translator is called upon to work at the present day. The thoughts of great speakers must pass through him to hearers of another land or time. In him they must be so transmuted that not alone may every man hear them in that tongue wherein he was born, but he must also be almost persuaded that they were originally written therein. If it be objected that the translator's work generally appeals to the eye rather than to the ear, as this theory demands, the answer is simple: the eye not only hears every word that it reads in a language with which it is acquainted, but tries to fix a sound upon every foreign word whose letters it can decipher. Assuming that the translator's mind, the medium through which the speaker reaches his hearers, is more tangible than the wonder-working medium on Pentecost, it is well to define its form. The translator's mind is a prism. Its three sides are formed by the three possible manners of reproducing the light which it has received. First, the translator may reproduce it crudely by translating literally, school-boy fashion. The result is apt to be both awkward and ridiculous, nay, even misleading, like the child's "cow's buttons" for *boutons de vache*. Second, he may use perfect freedom, in the style chiefly prescribed as an antidote to the preceding. It is the favorite French method, and, like the first, is also popular with heedless zealots of inaccurate knowledge. It is a covert insult to the reader, since it assumes that he is incapable of comprehending any style, idea, or vocabulary but that of the machine-made novel; and it is an open insult to the author, who is thus rebuked and martyred by the pen of the uncritical and inartistic executioner. Third, he can resort to the alternative, which we may call picturesque literalness, which is an art. The higher types of the first two methods may, at times, be applied to other languages without the results proving too disastrous; but the picturesquely literal process is the only one which can be used with any justice or effect in translating Russian.

In this modern Pentecost the translator-prism is not called upon to decompose the ray of white light which enters him into colors,—say, red, French; violet, Spanish; green, English, and golden, Italian. That is the philologist's task. But what is demanded of him is really more difficult. He must decompose and recombine the white ray within himself, and send it forth uncolored by himself, as white as when he received it, but alive with all the possibilities of color. He must be like a pure block of Iceland spar,—he must allow the object to be seen perfectly through him, and he must also produce a copy essentially indistinguishable from the original. How is this to be accomplished without the gift of a sixth sense? As a matter of fact, the intuition which is almost equivalent to a sixth sense is as characteristic of philologists and of first-class translators as it is of composers and first-class musicians.

In no case, among European languages at least, is this intuitive sense, which expresses itself in picturesque literalness, more requisite than in an attempt to translate Russian. In French, Italian, Spanish, one can dash along, with constant suggestions as to the proper word furnished by the text. The customs and the spirit of the countries are well known. The question of construction is practically non-existent. In German all the above is true except as to construction; and there the translator actually receives valuable hints as to novelty and ingenuity, especially in poetry. In Russian hardly any of this holds good. A sort of reversed construction often adds piquancy or force to the original, but this is lost in the transfer. Russian is generally, but erroneously, believed to be harsh. In reality, this Italian of the North is so soft that strangers find it difficult to pronounce, on account of the harshness of their own consonants and of their tongues in general. Hence the English translator encounters a sonorousness and melody which he is reluctantly forced to omit from prose, and which constitutes his despair in attempts to render poetry and blank verse.

"HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES."

Jacob A. Riis, in The Christian Union.

[Mr. Riis is the author of the remarkable new book "How the Other Half Lives," describing the poverty and wretchedness of the slums of New York City. He says:] I am Danish. I came from a little town in Denmark called Ribe. My father was a teacher in the Latin school of the town. My father was a very energetic admirer of Dickens, and I learned English by reading Dickens's stories. I came over to America when I was about twenty years old, in a very hot-headed way, with no idea but to get away from there; but there was a spirit of adventure in me. I had been an admirer of Cooper's novels. I had no special line of work to follow. In order to fit myself out when I knew I was coming, I learned the rudiments of the carpenter's trade so as to have something to fall back on. It served me well in many ways although the great trouble was, when I came here in 1870, it was hard to find work. When my money was all spent I came right down to the bottom along with most everybody who goes in the same way, and for about two years I worked at just what came to hand. In the fall of 1870 I worked in some brickyards near New Brunswick, N. J., at a place called Little Washington. I came walking from New York looking for something to do, and I remember sleeping in a graveyard. I never slept sweeter in my life. Not long ago, when I went back to New Brunswick, for the first time, to deliver a lecture at Rutgers College, I looked with one of the professors for the gravestone on which I slept, but it was gone. I came back to New York after a time. There is a fascination for me here. I could find scarcely any work, and spent what money I had and drifted about the streets. I had no money at all and had to sleep in the street. I spent one night in my life in a police station. That night I had picked up near the North River a little black and tan dog (poor little beast!), and I carried it into the police station. I had one thing of value, and that was a little, gold locket I wore inside my shirt. It had a lock of hair in it. That night some of those lodgers stole it from me while I was sleeping in there, and when I came out and found it was stolen—the one thing that connected me with home—I went and made a complaint to the sergeant, who ordered the doorman to kick me out.

"Do you come in here," cried he, "and sleep, and yet tell me that you had a gold locket on your neck?"

It did sound ridiculous. I went outside with my little dog, and when we got outside I was angry enough to go back and demolish every one there. I wandered off a little space, and while I was gone the dog had a fit in the street and the poor little beast fell down; a crowd gathered in the lane, and a policeman came along and took the poor animal and clubbed it to death before my eyes. It seemed to me that was the very last link that had given away. I walked straight off to the ferry and gave the ferry-master a silk handkerchief, another relic of home. I had not a cent in my pocket. Then I got across and walked on the railroad track to Philadelphia. Until that time I had avoided calling on any of the friends of my family. I felt independent and proud, but when I got to Philadelphia I sought some friends, who helped me. I went to the northern part of the State, and for two years after that I worked in Jamestown, but my employers failed and I came back to New York. I finally obtained a position as a newspaper reporter. The day I went down to work as a newspaper reporter I worked until ten o'clock at night. I was too proud to say that it was the third day I had not broken fast. When they let me off at ten o'clock, on reaching the stairs to my room I fell in a dead faint. Signor Succì can starve for forty days if he wants to, but three are enough for me. I never left the newspaper business after that. I had found my niche. After making a little money from a newspaper which I owned in Brooklyn, I went back to Denmark and was married and brought my wife to this country. On my return

I was engaged by the *Tribune* and sent by it to police headquarters in Mulberry street as police reporter. I have been at police headquarters off and on, for fourteen years, representing the *Tribune*, the City Press Association, and lately the *Evening Sun*.

METHODS OF LITERARY CRITICISM.

Arlo Bates, in the Book Buyer.

It happened not very long since that a knot of authors in Boston were talking upon this well-worn theme, and a writer who chanced to be the oldest of those present advanced the theory that in America we have no criticism.

"We have more honesty in book notices in America," he asserted, "than they have in either England or in France, but we do not have criticism for all that. We have the expression of personal opinion."

"Why that here more than there?" he was asked.

"Because in the Old World," he replied, "they have always traditions, and these, if not always sound, are at least something definite; something which is in the nature of a criterion. This necessarily establishes the habit of referring to authority instead of giving one's personal impressions of a book."

"But is that necessarily better?" some one put in.

"No," he replied, smiling at being thus snapped up, "I am not prepared to say that it is. I did not start out to compare the two systems, but simply to indicate what seemed to me to be the difference. It is in this country so much the personal taste of the critic that it is easy for a man who is at all familiar with the matter to tell beforehand just how a given book will strike a given critic. More than once when I have had occasion to read a MS. for a publisher I have said to him, 'This will please such a critic and displease such another,' and that without any reference to the merit of the thing. I am not often mistaken. It is not difficult to tell where to look for commendation and where for praise in papers or magazines of practically the same standing. The personal equation is too strong to be mistaken."

As there were several critics present, this opinion was not allowed to pass without a good deal of comment, most of it in opposition. It was one of those things which are easily said, yet which it is equally difficult to prove or to disprove. That there is some truth in it one might allow without going too far, but how much more is true every man must decide for himself.

SIR JOHN HENNESSY A PROTECTIONIST.

Prof. R. E. Thompson, in the Irish World.

CERTAINLY it is not a disadvantage to have a man of these clear convictions among the leaders of the Home Rule party in Parliament. I say among the leaders, for a person of Sir John Pope Hennessy's abilities will not be one of the rank and file. There is no place too high for a man of his administrative capacity and his experience of public life to aspire to. It is among the possibilities that North Kilkenny has elected Mr. Parnell's successor in Irish leadership. And certainly the Home Rulers needed a man with his insight into the economic difficulties of the Irish situation, who will be content with no measure of self-government for Ireland which does not put into the power of the Irish Parliament the enactment of such legislation as is required to make the country prosperous. While Mr. Parnell on several occasions gave evidence of some insight into the matter, he also accepted at the hands of the English Liberals, and as a finality, a measure of Home Rule which withheld from the Irish nation the power to adopt any measure which would undo the mischief of 1846. Sir John would not repeat that mistake.

Should the Irish make a strong stand on this point they probably would secure all they want. There are Tories like the late Lord Carnarvon and Liberals like Lord Aberdeen, whose observation of the Irish situation has satisfied them that an economic policy which may suit a country situated as is England must simply prolong the misery of Ireland. And while the fear of Irish Protection of Home Industry frightened Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain into the Unionist ranks, there are even Unionists who would prefer to see Home Rule granted with the power of taxing imports, if it is to be given at all. Mr. Lecky, for instance, in the sixth volume of his "History" says:—"In the Eighteenth as in the Nineteenth century the main economic evil of Ireland was the small number of its productive industries. The great want of a variety of employments had thrown the population to an unhealthy degree for subsistence on the soil." He defends the legislation by which the Irish Parliament in its brief period of independence stimulated manufactures and encouraged grain-growing instead of pasture, reminding his English readers that their criticisms are based upon observations of a social condition very different from that of Ireland and America, and countries generally which have adopted such legislation.

The Irish sky is still dark; but there is light on the horizon at more points than one. And one gleam of light is the election to Parliament of so sound a Protectionist as Sir John Pope Hennessy.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE 19TH CENTURY YOUNG MAN. A Series of Lectures. By Rev. William H. Myers. Pp. 164. \$1.00. Philadelphia: The Lutheran Book Store.
- HOUDA THE SAMURAI: A Story of Modern Japan. By William Elliot Griffis, D. D. Pp. 390. \$1.50. Boston and Chicago: Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society.
- OLD MORTALITY. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. [Classics for Children.] Pp. 504. \$0.70. Boston: Ginn & Co.
- OPEN SESAME! Poetry and Prose for School Days. Edited by Blanche Wilder Bellamy and Maud Wilder Goodwin. Pp. 361. \$0.90. Boston: Ginn & Co.
- FROM COLONY TO COMMONWEALTH. Stories of the Revolutionary Days in Boston. By Nina Moore Tiffany. Pp. 180. \$0.70. Boston: Ginn & Co.
- QUINTUS CURTIUS. Edited by Dr. Harold N. Fowler. Pp. 96. \$0.30. Boston: Ginn & Co.

DRIFT.

THE practical operation of the new Tariff on the productions of European countries has been more carefully studied abroad within the last two or three months, and in some quarters the extreme heat which followed its passage has subsided. A dispatch from Rome dated the 5th inst., gives some interesting details of the view taken in Italy:

"It has been ascertained from high official sources, as well as from interviews with leading members of the Italian Parliament, that Italy is well satisfied with the workings of the new American Tariff bill. The Government Commission which was appointed to investigate and report on the probable effects of the bill has but recently completed its task, and their report shows that under the new tariff about 48 per cent. of Italian exports to the United States are admitted free of duty, 36 per cent. at a reduced duty, 12 per cent. at the old rate, while the duty is increased on less than 4 per cent. This report, together with statistics published by the Italian press, has brought about a very favorable state of public opinion regarding the law. The placing of straw braids, a most important product of Tuscany, on the free list, and the reduction of duty on paintings and statuary are among the provisions that have given the greatest satisfaction.

"While the commerce between Great Britain and the United States and France and the United States has been steadily declining during the past 10 years, statistics just published in *La Riforma*, the official organ of Prime Minister Crispi, show that Italy's commerce with the United States has been steadily increasing till it is now exceeded by only three other nations of Europe.

"Since the bill went into effect it continues to increase at as great a rate as before. It is no secret that the reason why Italy refused to consider the subject of joining other nations in reprisals against the United States was her satisfaction with the new Tariff. The report published recently that on account of the McKinley law Italy would make no exhibits at the World's Fair to be held at Chicago is entirely untrue."

Here is what Secretary Blaine says to Lord Salisbury, in regard to the seals:

"It will mean something tangible, in the President's opinion, if Great Britain will consent to arbitrate the real questions which have been under discussion between the two Governments for the last four years. I shall endeavor to state what, in the judgment of the President, those issues are:

"First. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia exert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

"Second. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

"Third. Was the body of water now known as the Behring Sea included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean,' as used in the Treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia; and what rights, if any, in the Behring Sea were given or conceded to Great Britain by the said treaty?

"Fourth. Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Behring Sea, east of the water boundary, in the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under the Treaty?

"Fifth. What are now the rights of the United States as to the fur-seal fisheries in the waters of the Behring Sea outside of the ordinary territorial limits, whether such rights grow out of the cession by Russia of any special rights or jurisdiction held by her in such fisheries or in the waters of the Behring Sea, or out of the ownership of the breeding islands and the habits of the seals in resorting thither and rearing their young thereon, and going out from the islands for food, or out of any other fact or incident connected with the relation of those seal fisheries to the territorial possessions of the United States?

"Sixth. If the determination of the foregoing questions shall leave the subject in such position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary in prescribing regulations for the killing of the fur seal in any part of the waters of Behring Sea, then it shall be further determined: First, how far, if at all, outside the ordinary territorial limits it is necessary that the United States should exercise an exclusive jurisdiction in order to protect the seal for the time living upon the islands of the United States and feeding therefrom? Second, whether a closed season (during which the killing of seals in the waters of Behring Sea outside the ordinary territorial limits shall be

prohibited) is necessary to save the seal fishery industry, so valuable and important to mankind, from deterioration or destruction? And, if so, third, what months or parts of months should be included in such season, and over what waters it should extend?"

The real animus of those of the Democratic Congressmen who make more than a show of opposing the Shipping bill cropped out pretty plainly in the course of yesterday's debate in the House of Representatives. Mr. Dockery, a bold navigator from Missouri, made the principal attack upon the bill, and vehemently declared that he wanted the South and West to understand that the proposed bill was for the exclusive benefit of "a few New England shipowners." This apparently is what the Bourbons believe to be their most effective argument—an appeal to sectional prejudice and sectional jealousy against a part of the United States that has always been peculiarly obnoxious to the Democracy. And it is significant that in their determined attempt to strike down these "New England shipowners" and prevent them from being benefited by the bill the Bourbons have the eager help of the New England Democratic press and most of the New England Democratic politicians. It is the very climax of subservency.—*Boston Journal*.

Those who delight in puzzling over curious coincidences, says the *January Book Buyer*, will find an interesting subject in three of the December magazines. For the Christmas numbers of *Scribner*, *Harper*, and *The Century* contain each a story in which a person with the unusual name of Spurlock figures. In George A. Hibbard's story, "As the Sparks Fly Upward," in *Scribner*, this person is a man, while in James A. Allen's "Flute and Violin," in *Harper*, and in "A Conscript's Christmas," by Joel Chandler Harris, in *The Century*, the name is given to a woman. In the little pen-and-ink portrait sketches of the Widow Spurlock and of Mrs. Spurlock in the two latter magazines the faces bear no resemblance to each other, but this fact does not make it any the less odd that three authors in widely separated parts of the country should have applied this unfamiliar name to characters in their stories.

Judge Charles Devens of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died suddenly, at Boston, on Wednesday. He was born April 4, 1820. The *Hartford Courant* says: "He was one of the best and bravest of men. His record in the volunteer service was as brilliant as his record on the bench has been unsullied. Thrice wounded, at Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks, and Chancellorsville, he was brevetted major-general for gallantry and good conduct at the capture of Richmond. He was attorney-general of the United States from 1877 to 1881, and from the latter year was one of the justices of the supreme judicial

court of Massachusetts. The neighbor commonwealth had no worthier or nobler son."

Mr. Vest of Missouri told the Senate, Tuesday afternoon, that he had said to some person undesignated that he "had reason to believe Mr. Cleveland had, after further examination, modified his opinion in regard to the free coinage of silver," but this was all he had said. He never talked with Mr. Cleveland on the subject but once, and had no letter from him about it, as erroneously reported. Perhaps by way of reminding Senators what the "opinion" referred to was, the *New York Post* last evening reprinted Mr. Cleveland's open letter of February 24, 1885, in which he said: "It is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals from parting company; to prevent the increasing displacement of gold by the increasing coinage of silver; to prevent the disuse of gold in the custom-house of the United States in the daily business of the people; to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver."—*Hartford Courant*.

A Hepzibah, Ga., correspondent writes to the *New York Sun*: "Uncle Billy" Bowers, 91 years of age, the only man in Georgia who voted for Abraham Lincoln, an out-spoken Republican ever since, is in this place on a visit to an old chum, Mr. Absalom White Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes is the postmaster here. He has held the office continuously for forty-four years. He was born in 1801 in South Carolina, and moving at the age of 12 years to the site where this town now stands, he has lived in the same house ever since. His post-office has been a distributing office since 1852, but was without government emoluments until 1878. He was census enumerator in 1870 and 1880. Since his settlement here the progeny of Mr. White has so grown that it covers a dozen of the surrounding counties, and they are coming in troops to see their ancestor's old schoolmate."

The eleventh annual report of the New York Free Circulating Library shows that the circulation has been 402,701, and only twenty books have been lost. The character of the reading has steadily improved. Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicut, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reports that during the year ending Sept. 30, 1890, the expenses have been \$22,782.03 and receipts \$35,202.79. The buildings and the books are gifts of private individuals. The reading-rooms are open daily, Sundays included.

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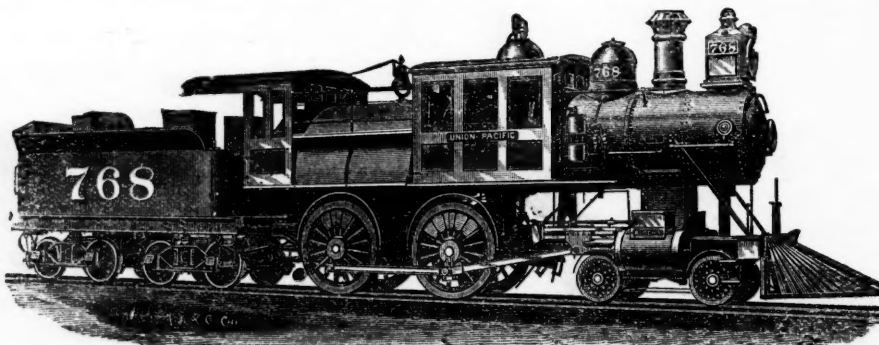
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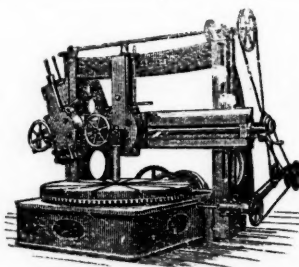
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